

not only in colour, but in having the ears smaller and distinctly emarginated externally; the hinder nose-leaf is larger. It approaches in size the *R. tricuspидatus*. The ears are larger than in that species, and the nose-leaf is also larger, considerably more extended in the antero-posterior direction, and differs moreover in structure.

RHINOLOPHUS PHILIPPINENSIS. *Rhinol. suprà obscurè fuscus, subtùs fusco-cinereus; auribus magnis, subacutis, ad latus exterius emarginatis, et lobo magno accessorio, ad apicem rotundato, instructis; prosthemate maximo lobo posteriore lanceolato, anteriore valdè elevato, ad apicem truncato, ad basin dilatato, hoc ferreo equino membraneo circumdato.*

	unc. lin.
Longitudo capitis cum corpore	1 11
———— caudæ	1 0
———— aurium	0 11
———— antibrachii	1 10
Alarum amplitudo	10 6

This species belongs to the same section as the *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*,—the second section of Temminck's 'Monographies,'—and approaches most nearly to the *R. euryotis* of that author, from which however it may be readily distinguished by the much larger size of the accessory lobe of the ear, and the truncated form of the foremost of the two membranaceous nasal appendages. It also approaches, in the large size of the ears and great development of the nasal appendages, the *R. luctus* of Temminck, but is of smaller size; the ears are rather less acutely pointed; the accessory lobe at the base is longer and proportionally narrower, and the proportions of the nasal membrane differ. In spirit the colour of the fur is very dark brown; on the under parts of the body rather paler than on the upper, and inclining to greyish. The nasal membranous appendages are very complicated, and being evidently on the same type as the *R. luctus*, I will compare them with the corresponding parts as shown in Temminck's figure of that species. The large decumbent horse-shoe membrane is the same as in *luctus*, and similarly notched in front. The foremost of the two elevated appendages is nearly the same, but the lateral lobes at the base are less produced and considerably smaller; joining these lobes on each side is a small membranous fold extending outwards and backwards, and is attached to the horse-shoe membrane. The posterior lobe is lanceolate and more pointed than in *luctus*, has a transverse fold near its base as in that species, and is joined to the anterior truncated elevated lobe by a longitudinally elevated membrane. The height of the posterior lanceolate lobe is $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines, and of the anterior lobe $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines, or rather more. On the side of the muzzle is a longitudinal fleshy ridge. The chin presents four warts, two at the tip and one on each side of these. The extreme point of the tail is free, the free portion being however not more than half a line in length.

Lastly, Mr. Waterhouse called attention to a new species of *Megaderma*.

MEGADERMA PHILIPPINENSIS. *Meg. suprà cinereo-fuscus, subtùs*

cinereus; *prosthernate verticali, ferè ovali, ad apicem subtruncato, horizontali, paulò minori, cordiformi*; *auribus permagnis, trago elongato, attenuato, acuto, ad basin, anticè, lobo mediocri acuto instructo.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo capitis cum corpore	2	8
———— aurium	1	1½*
———— antibrachii	2	1¼
Alarum amplitudo	12	9

This species, of which Mr. Cuming's collection contains several specimens, agrees closely with the *M. trifolium* of Geoffroy in having the foremost nose-leaf broader and the hinder one shorter and broader than in *M. Lyra*; but it differs from the *M. trifolium* in the form of the tragus of the ear, this not presenting the character which suggested the specific name; it differs moreover (judging from M. Geoffroy's figure) in having the ears considerably larger, and not quite so deeply cleft. The whole length of the divided nose-leaf is 5¼ lines, of which the anterior cordiform portion is rather less than half; the greatest width of the posterior portion is nearly 3¼ lines, and of the anterior portion 3¾ or nearly 3¾ lines. The length of the tragus of the ear is 8½ lines; it is very narrow and acutely pointed, and at the base has a small nearly triangular lobe about two lines in length.

The specimens from which my description is taken are preserved in spirit, consequently the proportions given of the nose-leaf, &c. are likely to be more accurate than were they preserved in a dry state.

Mr. Fraser pointed out the distinguishing characters of a new species of Partridge which had recently died at the Society's menagerie. Several specimens of this species, for which Mr. Fraser proposed the name *Perdix Bonhami*, were procured at Tehran, in Persia, by Edward W. Bonham, Esq., H.M. agent at Tabreez, Persia, and presented to the Society by that gentleman, together with a living specimen of the *Tetrao gallus Nigelli* from the same locality, which having died had been stuffed, and was exhibited at the Meeting. The new Partridge was thus characterized:—

PERDIX BONHAMI. Perd. arenaceo-flava, plumis nigro adspersis præsertim apud latera, collum et pectus, hoc notè circulari ornato; strigis superciliaribus subocularibus, et frontalibus nigris; plumis auricularibus albis, laterum plumis nigro-marginatis; rectricibus caudæ quatuor externis crissoque rufis; rostro corneo.

Fœmina distinctiùs adspersa, quamvis notis nigris auribusque albis, maris signis, caret.

This species is nearly allied to *Perdix Heyi*, Temm. Pl. Col., but is readily distinguished from that bird by the black stripes about the head of the male. The female differs in having a more mottled appearance.

Mr. Yarrell exhibited a specimen of the *Puffinus obscurus* from

* I measure the height of the ears externally from the crown of the head.

the Dardanelles, and called attention to some peculiarities in its habits, as pointed out in the 'Familiar History of Birds,' &c. by the Rev. Edward Stanley (now Bishop of Norwich), to whom the specimen belonged. Considerable interest is attached to the bird exhibited, since, though often alluded to by travellers who have visited the Dardanelles (but under native names only), naturalists were not aware to what species the accounts referred; and moreover certain prejudices of the inhabitants render it extremely difficult to procure this species of Petrel from the locality mentioned.

June 13.—Prof. Rymer Jones in the Chair.

The following Notes by Prof. E. Forbes, on the species of *Neæra* (Gray) inhabiting the Egean Sea, were read:—

“Among the Mollusca inhabiting the seas of the Grecian Archipelago are four species of the genus *Neæra*, two of which have been previously described, and two are apparently new.

“The described species are the *Neæra cuspidata*, a well-known shell, and the type of the genus, extensively distributed throughout the European seas. In the Egean it is scarce, but by no means local; and of all the Greek species, is that found in the shallowest water. The second described species is the *Neæra costellata*, a beautiful bivalve hitherto recorded only in the fossil state. It was described and figured by M. Deshayes in the great French work on the Morea, from specimens found in the tertiary strata of that country. I have taken it not unfrequently in the Egean, sometimes alive and at considerable depths, even below 100 fathoms.

“Of the new species, one is nearly allied to *Neæra cuspidata*, and appears to replace it in the deeper parts of the Egean. I have called it

NEÆRA ATTENUATA. *N. testâ oblongâ, obsoletè striatâ, anticè rotundatâ, superiore subangulatâ, posticè longi-rostratâ; rostro angusto, areâ lineari transversè striatâ; umbonibus obtusis; dente laterali in valvulâ superiori lineari*. Long. $0\frac{5}{10}$; lat. $0\frac{2}{10}$.

“The second is an anormal and aberrant form, differing in its hinge characters from the other Egean species. It inhabits very deep water, even to 200 fathoms, and I have never taken it in less than 100. I have never met with it alive.”

NEÆRA ABBREVIATA. *N. testâ suborbiculari, transversè leviter sulcatâ, anticè rotundatâ, posticè brevi-rostratâ; rostro lato, areâ obsoletâ; umbonibus acutissimis; dente laterali obsoleto*.

The following paper was then read:—

“Descriptions of new species of *Neæra*, from the collection of Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., made during a voyage round the world, and from that of Hugh Cuming, Esq., obtained during his visit to the Philippines; with notices of the synonymy.” By Mr. Hinds.

The number of species of *Neæra*, Gray, now on record permits us to generalize on their geographic distribution. They are all found in water of greater or less depth, and spread over a wide extent of latitude; the larger proportion are found in the seas of warm climates, particularly of the Indian Ocean. In the Atlantic the group